

TO ATTRACT TOURISTS

Fine Illustrated Lecture for Buffalo.

J. H. Townsend, at present a member of the California Colony at Wahiawa, has a project for a lecture, illustrated with stereoscopic views of Hawaii, to be delivered at the Buffalo and possibly at the Charleston exhibitions this winter.

Mr. Townsend has toured the Western Coast with a series of stereoscopic slides illustrating these islands, for several months, calling his lecture an "Excursion to Hawaii."

The pictures, consisting of 120 views, were especially selected by him and prepared by Photographer Williams to represent the islands as they were in 1895.

Mr. Townsend's method with his audiences was to start with a map of the islands thrown upon a twelve-foot screen, followed by the steamer Australia, on board of which the listeners were supposed to take their berth for the Hawaiian excursion. Then came the first view of the islands, the harbor and the diving boys. The party were, in their imagination, escorted up Fort Street to the Hawaiian Hotel, to the principal buildings, through the Chinese and Japanese sections and out to Waikiki, winding up at the new destroyed Arlington Hotel. A second evening was taken up with views of the other islands of the group, and devoted to the products, cultivated and natural, including several aspects of the volcano. The lecture proper consisted of a running commentary of the pictures as they appeared upon the screen, with a brief description of the manners and customs and a slight sketch of the important men and families shown.

It is Mr. Townsend's intention, in response to several suggestions that have appeared in the papers or been made to him personally, to add about fifty more views to his collection, thus showing Hawaii from an up-to-date standpoint, with the particular purpose of showing the great strides made commercially and otherwise since annexation. The lecture of course will be also altered. As an example, a beautifully colored picture of the old Arlington would be shown with immediately following it a view of the big foundation scheme of the Young Hotel, as it now stands. Most of the pictures are colored and will be magnified on the screen to a dimension of twelve square feet, figures standing ten feet high before the audience. It is also his intention to secure appropriate records to be given from a gramophone of powerful dimensions. With Governor Dole's portrait, for example, the lecturer's brief biography will be supplemented by a reproduction of the Governor's own tones, while Captain Berger will be asked to contribute orchestral and vocal selections of Hawaiian airs by his musicians and singers.

Mr. Townsend has his stereoscope, the latest instrument in the market, with him, and, if successful in his present scheme, will exhibit his complete lecture before leaving. Satisfactory results are, however, only attained by the use of the calcium light, which is not at present attainable on the islands.

Professors Wood and Townsend of this City are interested in the carrying out of the idea and the Chamber of Commerce will also be seen with regard to furnishing the necessary authority and backing to make the exhibit a success. The House Committee on Education will be interviewed on the matter of a sufficient appropriation, and a picture of the interior of both Upper and Lower Houses will be, if possible, secured, and should prove an interesting feature.

As an accessory to the educational exhibit in charge of Miss Davidson, and as an offset to the false ideas of Hawaiian culture and progress now being disseminated by the Hawaiian Village in Buffalo, a lecture, approved by the Chamber of Commerce and a series of well-selected and typical views of the islands as they are today is a project that should be looked into and one that would undoubtedly prove a strong educator of the advantages of Hawaii. In connection with the crowds of tourists expected at Charleston, there could be no clearer or more satisfactory way of bringing the beauties of the Hawaiian Islands before the class from whom the most benefit could be expected.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

There was no morning session in the Senate yesterday. A recess was taken until 2 p. m., as Senator Cecil Brown had to appear in court, and Senators Kalua and Kalaauokalani were called before the grand jury.

The Senate convened at 2:15 o'clock for the session, and the first business was reports of standing committees.

Senator Russell presented a verbal report from the Committee on Public Health, in regard to the pay of veterinary surgeon and his duties. The committee recommended the item be stricken out and transferred to the Board of Health.

Senator Brown moved the report be adopted, which was carried upon the show of hands.

Senator Paris, as chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, having in charge the item of \$7,200, as salaries of guards for public buildings, presented the following report, which was adopted:

Hon. S. E. Kalua, President of the Senate.

Sir: Your Committee on Public Lands to whom was referred item of \$7,200 in Appropriation bill for guards of public buildings, would report as follows:

Your committee finds that this item provides for six guards for the Executive and Supreme Court buildings, divided in two watches, at the pay of \$50 per month each. That heretofore these guards have been paid out of the appropriation for military and have been under that department. It is now proposed to put them under the police department.

Your committee considers, as there is always considerable work in the Executive building and in the Supreme Court building valuable records without proper

custody for their safekeeping, it is necessary that there should be reliable guards. We would therefore recommend that the item now in the bill.

J. H. PARIS.

JOHN T. BROWN.

1. NAKAPAHU.

No further committee reports being made, the Senate adjourned to reconvene their attack on the Appropriation bill.

At this juncture, "Oily Bill" White began to get a "bump" on himself. Picking up his hat and gathering in some papers and documents lying on his desk, he jumped to his feet and moved to adjourn, giving as his reason, committee work. No attention was paid to his motion by the president, so "Oily Bill" left the senate chamber in disgust, remarking in an undertone that they were a lot of "asses."

The back salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, from June 14, 1900, to July 1, 1901, amounting to \$4,712.50, was the first item considered. Upon Senator Baldwin's motion, the item was referred to the Committee on Public Health and Education.

The salary of four normal inspectors at \$6,000 each, \$24,000, was the next item considered. Senator Russell moved there be one inspector added to the item, making five in all. The reason for this motion he explained, was that the island of Hawaii was in need of two inspectors, as one inspector could not handle the office, nor cover the ground thoroughly. He suggested the item referring to school agents be abolished, and the additional inspector put in their place, saying there would be no necessity for school agents as long as inspectors were employed.

Senator Paris objected against this proposition to do away with the school agents, as they were very useful, and the people could not very well get along without them, and as far as the additional inspector was concerned, the island of Hawaii did not need two inspectors.

J. T. Brown objected to having any inspectors at all, and did not see the need of them, but if it was a necessity, he favored Dr. Russell's suggestion.

Senator Baldwin then moved to refer the item to the Committee on Public Health and Education, which carried.

The salary of Secretary, \$4,200, was the next item. Senator Baldwin moved to reduce it to \$3,600, which was seconded by Cecil Brown. Upon the show of hands the motion carried.

The salary of assistant secretary and school agent, \$3,600, was on Cecil Brown's motion reduced to \$3,000.

The salary of book clerk and stenographer, \$1,800, passed as in the bill.

The pay roll for the support of schools, \$600,000, was the next item to be considered.

Senator Russell, in a long speech, made a strong plea in favor of passing the item, contending this item should not be cut down, as it was for the welfare of the public.

Senator Crabbe supported Russell in his statements.

Senator Paris moved the item be referred to some committee.

Senator C. Brown did not believe in making any reductions in anything pertaining to education, which brought forth a hearty "kokuu" from "Oily Bill," who had returned.

Senator Achi said according to the department's estimates, \$532,000 was enough. He suggested the item be placed at \$500,000, the department would then have a surplus of \$18,000 to work on. He said he would vote for \$550,000, but not for the amount in the bill.

Senator White favored the item as in the bill.

Senator Paris then moved to refer the item to the Committee on Education, which carried, as did a motion to so refer salary of school agents, \$4,500.

Under the head of estimated expenses of carrying on industrial and reform schools for the two years ending December 31, 1902, the following items were referred to the Committee on Public Health and Education: Salary of superintendent of boys' school, \$3,000; salary of matron of girls' school, \$3,000; salary of teacher boys' school, \$2,400; salary of teacher girls' school, \$1,800, and pay of guards, both schools, \$3,600.

The salary of Commissioner of Public Lands, \$7,200, was reduced to \$7,000.

Salary of secretary and sub-agent, Fifth Land District, \$1,200, passed as in the bill.

The salary of clerk, \$2,400, and salary of patent clerk, \$1,800, were on Senator Russell's motion combined, and made salary of first assistant and patent clerk, \$3,000.

The salary of assistant clerk, \$1,200, and salary of messenger, \$1,200, were on Russell's motion combined, and made salary of assistant clerk and messenger, \$1,800.

Pay of sub-agent, First Land District, \$3,000, was on Kalaauokalani's motion, combined with pay of ranger, First Land District, \$1,200, at a salary of \$1,800.

Pay of clerk, First Land District, \$1,200, and pay of sub-agent, Second Land District, \$1,200, passed as in the bill.

The following items passed without objection, as in the bill: Salary of sub-agent, Third Land District, \$900; pay of sub-agent, Fourth Land District, \$1,200; pay of sub-agent, Sixth Land District, \$750; pay of ranger, Second Land District, \$720; pay of ranger, Third Land District, \$720; pay of ranger, Fourth Land District, \$720; pay of ranger, Fifth Land District, \$720; pay of ranger, Sixth Land District, \$720.

On Senator Baldwin's motion an adjournment was taken at 4 p. m.

A VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY.

"I am with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my showcase, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my little son's life last summer while at the shore, and he became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store one overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store, smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,

ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE SCHOOLS

Editor Advertisement: In two issues of the Advertiser, one on Friday last and the other on Monday, there were some comments and queries as to the advisability of making preparation for the education of Porto Rican children now coming here, and of inference to provide for all children of those parents who work as common laborers in the cane fields.

These queries and inferences seemed to put the question upon mere economic grounds. I do not regard those grounds from the highest standpoint in regard to the education of youth; however, I shall confine my remarks to the mere question of the education of man as an economic animal or, perhaps better, as an economic machine. Taking this lower view of the matter, I think it can be shown from different nations and peoples that those nations who have earliest made provision for the education of all youth are decidedly superior in the production of wealth and economic well-being to those who have not made such provisions.

Prussia was the first State in Europe that made ample provision for the education of all her youth irrespective of condition. She was soon thereafter the chief State of Germany in economic well-being, in the exploitation of her resources, in science and in all lines of human effort. Compare the economic condition of Germany, Switzerland, Holland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, England and France, who made provision for the education of all youth, with Spain, Portugal, Italy and Russia, in the production of more wealth and with all those things which wealth produces—a mere comparison is sufficient.

These facts, so well known to all, are not merely academic but are well-known historical phenomena.

Coming to the United States, Massachusetts and her influence, with her excellent public school system, may be contrasted with Virginia—two States that began their career at nearly the same time under similar political conditions.

Virginia has every natural resource, Massachusetts a bad climate and a niggard soil.

It may be asserted with little difference of opinion that the early provision for the education of all her children has made Massachusetts, under adverse natural conditions, the leading wealth-producing State of America. As she produced wealth, larger provisions were made for the careful training of her youth in the highest scholarship and in the most perfect technical training.

In all those States in which her influence has been felt merely in the production of wealth, they have gone far ahead of those States in which the Virginian influence has been predominant.

I think there can be little doubt that this different result has been largely if not wholly the result of her admirable educational system. I have neither the time to elaborate nor would your readers have the inclination to read all that might be said in regard to educational efficiency on man as a mere productive machine.

To come home. Our population is composed for the most part of those people brought here for the purpose of laboring on plantations. Their children, born here, will become American citizens endowed with all the rights, immunities and privileges of American citizenship, among which will be the right to vote, to hold office and even to become members of the Legislature.

Can you, Mr. Editor, even contemplate the condition of this Territory to rear up a majority of its citizens not able to read or write the language of the Territory?

I do not believe for one moment that you, who propounded these queries, would answer any one of them, as some of your readers might infer, from the tenor or spirit of the article. Indeed, when I first read the articles, I thought the whole thing a joke, or that you were putting up a tar baby or man of straw, that some of the unwary like myself might knock it down and find it empty.

If you propose seriously or if any one propose the thesis that these children should have no provision for education, I think it is should almost say monstrous. Thinking foreigners have regarded and do regard the excellent public school system of America her greatest glory. They go further than this in thinking that her industrial, commercial and agricultural supremacy due in a large measure to the energy and intelligence developed in all her youth by the excellent opportunities provided for education and training throughout her domains.

Even in the late war with Spain it was found owing to the want of provision made for the education of the Spanish soldier and sailor, that her men-of-war could not be successfully manned, because of the want of training of her engineers and the want of intelligence in her seamen, that nothing but education could develop.

We have a babel of tongues in Hawaii. Nothing else can unify these various languages except elementary public schools. It is a transitional state here and the excellent provisions hitherto made by the public-spirited and far-sighted men and women, who have controlled affairs in the Islands have done much to unify and consolidate a heterogeneous people out of this heterogeneous mass of plantation laborers.

With all the money that has been spent and all the effort made by an intelligent and earnest body of teachers, nothing has yet been accomplished but to give the youth the merest rudiments of a primary education. The ability to read and write the English language, with a small amount of arithmetic, with some little knowledge of nature, with which the pupil comes into daily contact.

This much, and this much only, is all that can be done for some time to come. I believe that a man can hoe more cane, can strip more cane; in short, can do more of any kind of work if he have some education.

I shall close my article for the present, but I hope to return and treat the question more in detail from an economic standpoint, and also from a higher standpoint from the development of the individual as a man. Thanking you in advance for space, I am, Mr. Editor,

M. M. SCOTT.

SENATOR HANNA—ELEVATORS.

"Whew!" exclaimed Senator Hanna, on Saturday, as puffing and blowing he reached the top of the well-worn White House stairs. "Hanna," said a friend who was with him, "why don't you get the President to put an elevator in this building?"

Senator Hanna, laughing, "I suggested that to the President, but he remarked that he noticed that I got here just the same."—Albany Argus.

NEWS NOTES OF ISLE OF MAUI

The Return of Charles Lennox—Japanese Beetles Working—Personal Notes.

Following are extracts from the Maui News:

Charles Lennox of Kahului returned to Honolulu on the Sierra, and to Kahului on the Claudine this week, making the entire distance from San Francisco to Kahului inside of six days.

Mr. Lennox visited Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, and reports that times are very prosperous in all the cities which he visited, but that Seattle, where he remained longest, bids fair in the future to become a formidable rival of San Francisco.

Eastern and European manufacturers are looking for openings on the Pacific Coast, and the indications are that the bulk of the manufacturing interests of the United States will soon shift to the coast to meet Oriental trade. Seattle and Tacoma at present have the advantage in the matter of establishing manufacturing plants, but if the promise of large oil developments in California are realized, thus giving California a cheap and abundant supply of fuel for manufacturing purposes, many new manufacturing plants will be established in San Francisco.

A labor strike on a gigantic scale was developing in San Francisco at the time the Sierra sailed, but by mutual consent was put off till after the visit of President McKinley. Then trouble is expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attorney George Hons returned from Honolulu on Tuesday night's Mauna Loa.

United States District Attorney Baird of Honolulu came over on Thursday's Claudine, and is a guest of the Maui Hotel.

Manager W. E. Bellina of the Kahului ranch is enjoying the hospitality of Manager Field of the "Maui" for a few days.

Frank Summerfield, formerly a luna at Wailuku plantation, has returned to Wailuku, and as his former services were very much appreciated, he will probably be offered another position here.

P. H. Burnette, secretary of the Hawaiian Realty and Maturity Company of Honolulu, is visiting Maui this week, accompanied by his wife, partly to enjoy the varied beauties of Maui scenery and partly to do a little business for his company.

Japanese beetles are becoming very destructive in Makawao, attacking even the fruit trees, and efforts are being made to procure inoculated earth from Honolulu in order to combat them. It will take a combined effort of the residents of Makawao to properly spread the beetle-destroying fungus.

AGUINALDO COMING.

Pretty Positive Assurance That He Will Be on the Oregon.

Aguinaldo is coming to Honolulu. He is expected here in about a couple of weeks. It is hardly necessary to state that the gentleman who is about to pay a visit to the Paradise of the Pacific is Mr. E. Aguinaldo, former leader of the rebel Filipinos, who died so many times

of sickness and who was killed on so many different occasions by the enemy, and whose interesting career was brought to a standstill, as far as his sprinting feats across country were concerned, by his acquaintance with Funston.

Aguinaldo will come here on the United States battleship Oregon. He was put aboard the Oregon from the Nashville.

It was learned aboard the City of Peking yesterday that the Oregon arrived at Yokohama the day before the Peking left that port for Honolulu. The Peking sailed from Yokohama on the 11th instant. The 11th was the last date of news from San Francisco. One of the passengers on the Peking is sure that Aggie is on the Oregon. It is thought by some that Aguinaldo will be put in Alcatraz. It is also said that he will make a tour of the States at the invitation of the President.

The Advertiser's Cartoons.

There is no stronger or more effective argument than that suggested by an ably-drawn cartoon, because it is at once amusing, suggestive and perfectly unanswerable. The Advertiser is armed with a fearful weapon in Yardley's cartoons, and their artful delineation of the calf and the monkey are infinitely more effective than the sharpest editorial utterances. No wonder that Kaiser Wilhelm is rendered furious by cartoons of his majesty.—Maui News.

EDISON'S DEAFNESS AN ADVANTAGE.

The Electrical Review says that an ear specialist recently visited Thomas A. Edison and offered to cure him of his deafness. "What?" exclaimed Mr. Edison, "and give up the great advantage I have over you fellows? Why, I need it in my business—for, you see, my business is thinking, and no matter what the rest of you are doing or how much noise you are making, it doesn't bother me, and I am able to concentrate my mind fully upon the subject in hand without interruption. Give up an advantage like that? Not much, until, possibly, I get so old I cannot work any longer."

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2 Five Gallon Tins of Barn and Roof Paint and \$7.50 per gallon.		

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One Qt. Tins.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
1 Lemon Yellow	\$1.00	\$.50
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4 Wine50	.25
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7 Vermillion50	.25
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One Qt. Tins.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
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5 Pale Blue50	.25
8 French Gray50	.25
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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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